



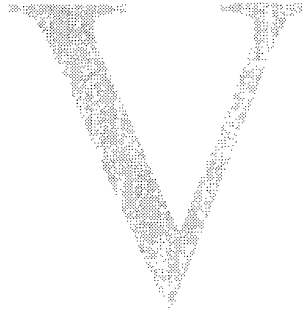
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FINAL

Community Involvement Plan
Celotex Corporation
Chicago, Illinois
October 1997

R E G I O N



Remedial Planning Activities
At Selected Uncontrolled
Disposal Sites

U.S. EPA Contract No. 68-W8-0089

Roy F. Weston, Inc.

FINAL

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Celotex Corporation
Chicago, Illinois
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Preface

About the Superfund Program

Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, known as Superfund) in 1980 to respond to hazardous waste problems that may pose a threat to the public and the environment. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) administers the Superfund program.

Superfund monies are used when parties responsible for the site contamination are unknown, unwilling, or incapable of satisfactorily resolving the environmental problem. The law also authorized enforcement action and cost recovery from those responsible for a release. U.S. EPA can reimburse the fund by taking legal action to recover its cleanup costs from those identified as responsible parties.

Depending on the urgency of the threat or potential threat to the public and the environment, U.S. EPA can respond in two ways: remedial action or removal action. Remedial actions are taken when long-term study and mitigation are required to clean up a site. Removal actions are begun in cases of imminent danger to the public and the environment with the objective of bringing the situation under control by stabilizing or stopping the release of the hazardous substances. A variety of factors are considered to identify whether a remedial or removal action is appropriate.

Final

Community Involvement Plan **Celotex Corporation** **Chicago, Illinois** **October 1997**

A. Overview of the *Community Involvement Plan*

This *Community Involvement Plan* identifies issues of community concern regarding the Celotex Corporation Superfund site in Chicago, Illinois, and outlines community involvement activities to be conducted during the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) activities at the site. Based on interviews with local officials and residents, community awareness of the site is relatively high. Several residents who live on Troy Street adjacent to the site are concerned with the flooding from runoff from the site during heavy rainstorms. They are concerned about their property value and the present and potentially future damage the flood has caused their homes. Residents are concerned about their health caused by potential exposure to the contamination — hyperactive children, skin blemishes, and cancer. Both residents and public officials are concerned about the future use of the site. In addition to addressing the concerns currently identified, an effective community relations program for the Celotex site may inform and educate public officials and residents so that they can better understand the Superfund remedial activities associated with the site.

This *Community Involvement Plan* has been prepared to aid U.S. EPA in developing a program tailored to the needs of the community affected by the Celotex Corporation site. U.S. EPA conducts public involvement activities to ensure that the local public has the opportunity for input into decisions relating to Superfund actions, and is informed about the progress of those actions. The plan is divided into the following sections:

- Site Background
- Community Background
- Highlights of the Community Involvement Program
- Community Involvement Techniques
- Schedule and Timing
- Attachment A: Glossary of Terms and Acronyms
- Attachment B: Locations for Information Repositories and Public Meetings
- Attachment C: List of Contacts and Interested Individuals and Groups

U.S. EPA Region 5 has lead responsibility for managing the remedial actions, and will oversee technical and community involvement work at the site.

B. Site Background

The following site background summarizes the site description and major actions and events related to the Celotex Corporation site.

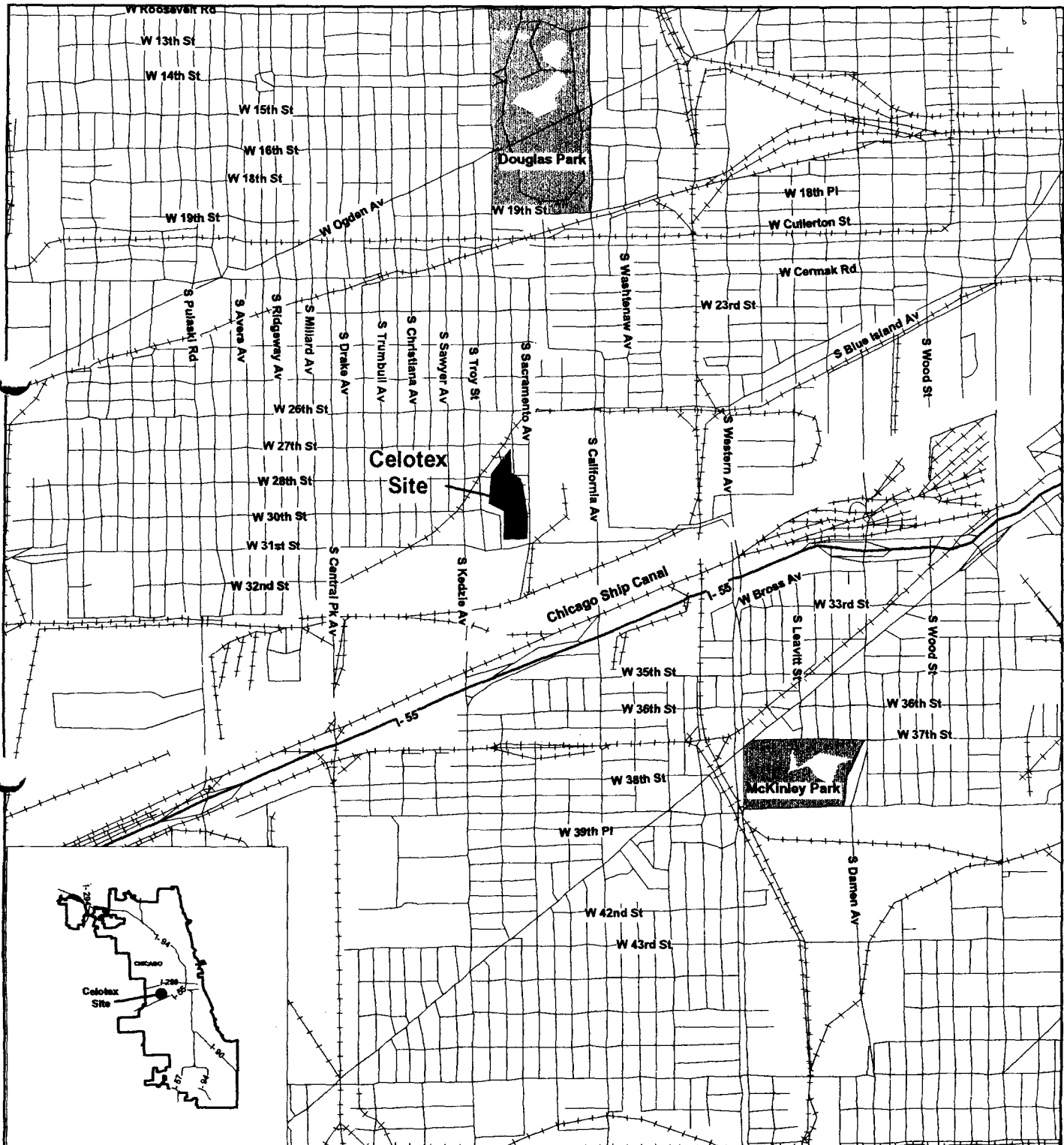
1. Location and Description

The Celotex Corporation site is located at 2800 South Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois (Figure 1). The site is bordered to the east by Sacramento and Whipple Avenues (Figure 2). The Cook County Correctional Institute lies to the east across Sacramento Avenue. Businesses and residences are located across Whipple Avenue. A Chicago Fire Department facility lies directly adjacent to the property to the south. The site is bordered on the west by Albany Street with residences located across the street. Other residences whose backyards face the former tank area at the west central portion of the site are located on Troy Street. The site is bordered to the north by 27th Street. The nearest residences are located less than 200 feet from the site. The residences consist of brick two-flats. The yards of the residences are small, especially the front yards, and are below street level.

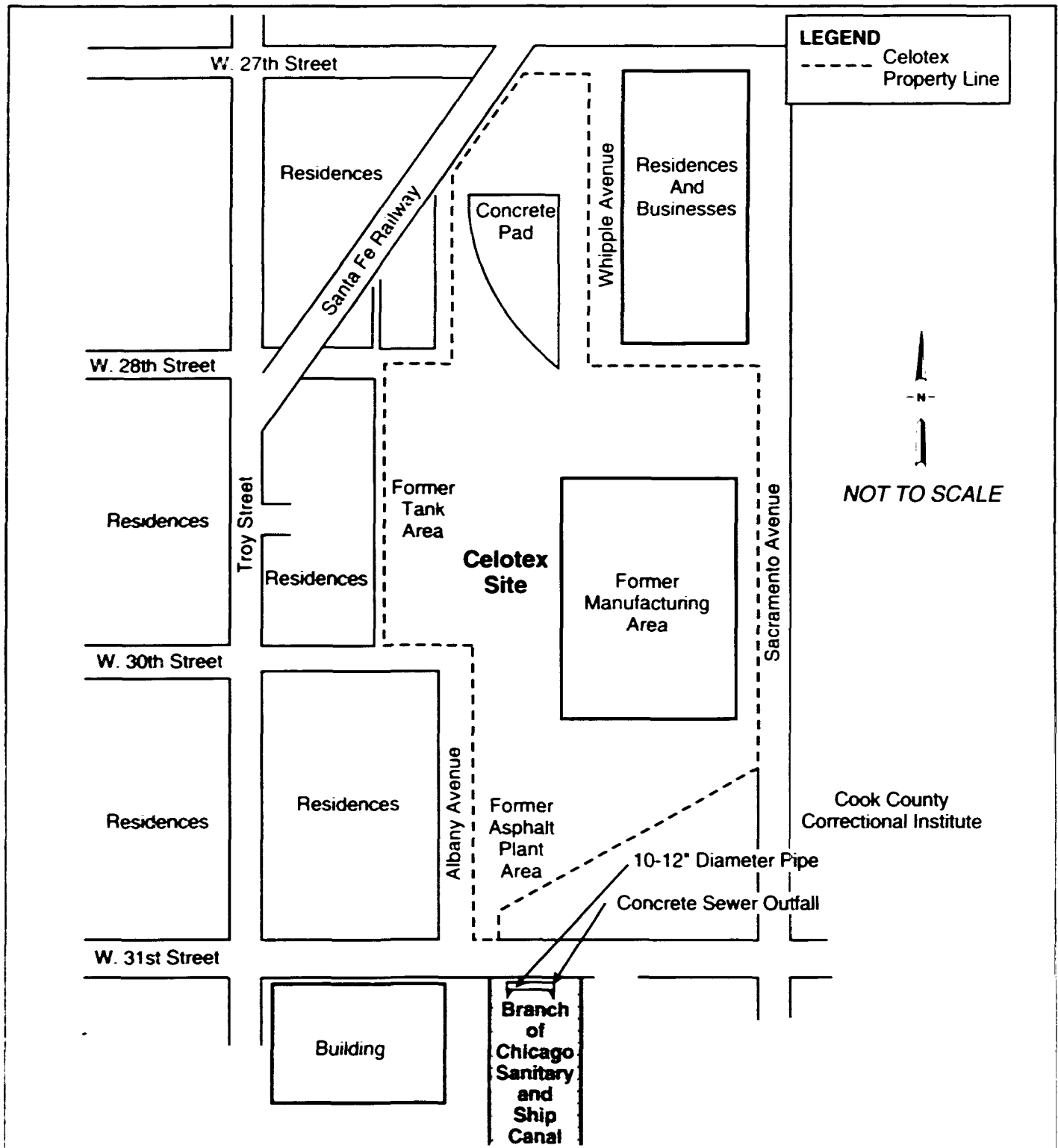
2. Site History

The Maxwell Brothers owned the property from 1910 until 1918. The nature of the owners operations are unknown because of the absence of records during the time period; however, it is believed the company manufactured roofing products. Manufacturing, storing, and distribution of asphalt roofing products were conducted on the property from at least 1918 until 1982, when the manufacturing operations were discontinued. Types of work performed on-site included the following:

Figure 1
Site Location
Celotex Corporation Superfund Site
Chicago, Illinois



**Figure 2
Site Diagram
Celotex Corporation Superfund Site
Chicago, Illinois**



1. Distillation of coal tar to produce refined tars, pitch, oil, creosote, naphthalene, coal tar paints, enamels, pipe coating, and protective coating.
2. Manufacture of roofing shingles.
3. Blending of materials to make bituminous concrete, pavement, and driveway sealers.

In 1918 Barrett Roofing purchased the property and began producing bituminous-based roofing products and constructing a tank farm for storage. Barrett Roofing operated at the site until 1942, when Allied Chemical (now Allied Signal) bought the property, continued manufacturing roofing products, and expanded the operations and tank farm. A 1948 aerial photograph showed at least 35 storage tanks of various sizes throughout the property.

In 1967, Celotex Corporation expressed interest in the property and purchased several parcels of the site and continued to do so over the years until acquiring the entire 24 acres in 1974. Celotex manufacturing operations remained basically the same as the previous owners and continued until 1982. In 1983, the company officially closed because of declining sales of their roofing products.

In May 1989, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) received citizen complaints about large amounts of coal tar present over much of their property due to Celotex. IEPA completed a *Preliminary Assessment* in December 1989. In 1991 and 1992, IEPA conducted inspections and sampling at the site and prepared an *Expanded Site Inspection Report* in 1992. On-site soils had been highly contaminated due to the manufacturing operations. At the time of the inspection by IEPA a number of the old manufacturing buildings and tanks, and a trench containing contaminated material remained on the property. The trench was 635 feet long and contained a tar-like substance. IEPA noted that it appeared that trucks had been hauling an oily waste out of the facility and a substantial amount of spillage was observed. IEPA noted that the banks of the inlet to the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal were stained black and sludge was present at the bottom of the inlet. IEPA also noted that scavengers had removed material from

the property. Signs of people residing in the old warehouse and other areas of the property were also observed.

The sampling conducted by IEPA detected very high levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in contaminated areas on the property and from the bank of the Sanitary and Ship Canal inlet. In addition, 16 residential soil samples within an area bounded by Troy Street on the west, railroad tracks and 27th Street on the north, Sacramento Avenue to the east, and 31st Street on the south were above background PAH concentrations for urban areas.

On October 28, 1993, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) evaluated the site based on IEPA's *Expanded Site Inspection Report*. ATSDR concluded that a short-term and chronic hazard existed due to potential direct contact exposure to soils containing very high concentrations of PAHs located on the Celotex property. ATSDR also stated that chronic exposures to residential surface soils contaminated with elevated levels of PAHs were a public health concern. ATSDR recommended that actions be taken to:

1. Restrict public access to the on-site areas until removal and/or remedial actions were implemented.
2. Prevent further exposures to nearby residents.

3. U.S. EPA Activities

On November 1, 1993, U.S. EPA conducted an inspection of the site and prepared a *Site Assessment Report*. At that time, all of the manufacturing facilities and buildings had been removed from the property. In addition, a soil cover had been placed over most of the property. A Celotex representative stated that the visibly contaminated soil and material had been removed from the property, and that 2 feet of soil was placed over the west side of the property to even out the grade. The Celotex representative also stated that the tar-like material in the trench had been scraped out and removed from the site. Following removal of the tar-like material from the

trench, the concrete from the trench had been sent off-site for grinding and then returned to the property for fill. The Celotex representative also stated that there were no underground tanks nor underground pipelines at the facility. It is important to note that the removal actions taken by Celotex were not approved by U.S. EPA nor under U.S. EPA oversight authority.

On July 6, 1994 ATSDR prepared a new evaluation to address current site conditions. ATSDR concluded that long-term exposure to PAH-contaminated soils in residential areas could pose a public health hazard. ATSDR recommended that:

1. The site cover installed on the Celotex property appeared to be adequate to protect public health from exposures to on-site contaminated soil but that provision for long-term protection should be implemented.
2. Corrective actions should be taken to address potential health hazards from chronic exposure to residential soils contaminated with PAHs.

U.S. EPA conducted a follow-up inspection on July 18, 1994, and determined that an imported light-colored soil covered the whole Celotex property. No top soil had been placed over the light colored soil, nor was vegetation initiated (other than miscellaneous weeds) to stabilize the cover material.

U.S. EPA researched and identified several potentially responsible parties to remediate the site.

In April 1995, U.S. EPA sent a letter (in Spanish and English) to area residents about the results of U.S. EPA's evaluations of the site. The letter also informed the residents of specific precautions to take to avoid contact with contaminants. These precautions were:

1. Avoid gardening and digging in the soil.

2. Supervise young children so that they do not place any soil (including soil from dirty hands) in their mouths.
3. Keep children from playing on bare soil.
4. Keep the soil well vegetated (e.g., grass, lawn cover, flowers).

The letter included the fact that U.S. EPA was in the process of deciding how the soil in and around the Celotex site should be cleaned up. The letter stated that residents who were concerned about their children's lead levels could obtain a free lead-screening test from the City of Chicago Department of Health.

U.S. EPA sponsored an informational public meeting on September 25, 1995, to discuss the activities at the site. U.S. EPA documented the flooding of residences on Troy Street due to heavy rains on September 28 and November 14, 1995. The flooding of residences began after Celotex placed soil and crushed cement in the trench and over the site. On February 2, 1996, U.S. EPA met with representatives of the City of Chicago and 12th Ward Alderman Rafael Frias' staff to discuss the Superfund process, residential sampling program and data, and the flooding situation. On February 13, 1996, U.S. EPA sponsored an availability session in the afternoon and evening to discuss human health risks and the Celotex Superfund Site. U.S. EPA met with the potentially responsible parties on June 12, 1996, to discuss the plan to prevent stormwater runoff from the site that resulted in the flooding of residences on Troy Street. On September 16 and 18, 1996, U.S. EPA conducted community interviews to assess community interest in the site.

On August 21, 1997, U.S. EPA notified area residents that the Celotex site was regraded and that the flooding problem will be resolved by the installation of a new sewage drainage system. The letter also announced that Allied Signal and Celotex will conduct an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis and will prepare a final site cleanup plan to address site contamination. U.S. EPA also provided information on forming a Community Advisory Group and requested interested citizens to contact the Community Involvement Coordinator.

C. Community Background

1. Community Profile

The site is located in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. The City of Chicago is governed by a Mayor and City Council (50 Aldermen), and supports a population of approximately 3 million. The first skyscrapers were built in Chicago and the Sears Tower is one of the tallest buildings in the world. Chicago is known for its modern sculpture by Picasso, Calder, Chagall, and Miro in downtown plazas. Chicago supports a renowned symphony and the Lyric Opera, as well as outstanding museums: Art Institute of Chicago, Field Museum of Natural History, Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Shedd Aquarium, Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum, the Museum of Contemporary Art, DuSable Museum of Judica, Polish Museum, and Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture. Chicago supports major athletic teams in baseball, football, basketball, hockey, and soccer. Chicago also offers an assortment of theaters, nationality restaurants, clubs, and shopping.

Little Village is the neighborhood in which the Celotex site is located. Little Village is located west of Chicago's downtown area. The residents of the Little Village neighborhood are primarily Hispanic and maintain a low to moderate income. The Little Village Chamber of Commerce is quite active with over 1,400 members. The Chamber of Commerce has sponsored several cultural and recreational events, visitors from Mexico, and assisted with community improvement activities (additional parking spaces and resurfacing 26th Street).

2. Chronology of Community Involvement

The community of Little Village are most aware of urban environmental issues: living near busy streets, industry, and commerce. The residents and the local Alderman have expressed an interest in the Celotex site and have expressed concern regarding the flooding situation and soil contamination. U.S. EPA representatives toured homes damaged by flooding in September

1995. A year later during community interviews, U.S. EPA representatives viewed a video tape taken by a homeowner of one of the flooding events. Residents and public officials expressed an interest in learning more about the U.S. EPA Superfund program and the remediation to stop the flooding situation.

3. Key Concerns

The public officials and residents are greatly concerned about the site. U.S. EPA conducted interviews on September 16 and 18, 1996, and responded to questions and concerns expressed at the individual meetings. Persons interviewed for this *Community Involvement Plan* identified four areas of concern.

1. Flooding. The residents who live on Troy Street suffer from periodic flooding during heavy rains. The flooding occurs from stormwater runoff from the Celotex site. The residences are below street level and downgradient from the site. Residents have video taped the flooding in their homes. The video tape shows women and children trying to stop the flow of water into the first floor of a home, and bailing the water that did flood the home. As a result of the flooding, furniture and carpeting have been damaged and heating units have to be serviced. Residents are concerned with future potential flooding and want immediate remediation to stop the flooding events.

2. Property value. Residents who are victims of the flooding events are concerned about the value of their property, especially if the homes are flooded repeatedly in the future. Some owners of the two-flats live on the second floor and rent the first floor. Continued flooding may cause tenants to seek other housing and the tenants will lose anticipated income.

3. Health. Residents are concerned about their health from exposure to the PAHs and lead contamination. Area residents have noted hyperactive children, significant skin blemishes,

and cancer, and add the Celotex site as a cause of their health problems. Residents have also endured foul odors from the site. Residents want the site to be cleaned up as soon as possible.

4. Future use of the site. Residents and public officials are interested in future uses of the site once the contamination is remediated. Residents preferred a park or a residential development for the site's future use. Public officials preferred a park and/or light industrial and commercial businesses.

D. Highlights of the Community Involvement Program

The community involvement program at the site should be designed to provide an opportunity for the community to be educated and participate in the Superfund remediation process. To be effective, the community involvement program must be formulated according to the community's need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the process.

The community involvement program, including both Spanish and English translations, at the Celotex site should take the following approaches:

1. Enlist the support and participation of local officials in coordinating community involvement activities.

Local officials provide an invaluable resource in U.S. EPA's effort to understand and monitor community concerns. Local officials' frequent contact with residents of the neighborhood near the site provide direct lines of communication, in which questions and concerns may be addressed or referred to U.S. EPA. It is essential that local officials be regularly and fully informed of site activities, plans, findings, and developments. Appropriate officials to involve in a community involvement program include the staff members of the 12th Ward Alderman's office and the City of Chicago Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information. Local officials and U.S. EPA can best respond to the questions and concerns of the residents living near the site through the coordination of community involvement efforts and information.

2. Identify and assess citizen perception of the site.

Information regarding citizen perception and concern of the site is indispensable. At this time, the areas of concern are the flooding, property value, health, and future use of the site. Understanding these concerns will assist U.S. EPA to focus the level of effort for community involvement at the site. It is important to plan community involvement activities that will promote

participation from members of the community. Background information and the direction of local concern will determine those activities that best meet the community's needs.

3. Provide follow-up explanations about technical activities and contaminants of the site to area residents.

Concise, easily understood, and timely information should be available to all area residents concerning the schedule of technical activities, their purpose, and their outcome. Where information cannot be released to the public, either because of quality assurance requirements or the sensitivity of enforcement proceedings, a clear and simple explanation as to why the information must be withheld is in order. A written, basic description and discussion of the contaminants connected with the site, should be provided so that residents understand possible threats to the public near or on-site. The community involvement staff should also attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, a single U.S. EPA contact should be established for the site.

4. Inform area residents and local officials about the procedures, policies, and requirements of the Superfund remedial program.

In order to dispel possible confusion about U.S. EPA's purpose and responsibilities at the site, an effort should be made to circulate basic information to the community describing the Superfund remedial process. The general public should be informed of the environmental and enforcement laws U.S. EPA is required to follow. U.S. EPA terms, acronyms, policies, and procedures should also be explained as site activities progress. The public should also be aware of the following community relations requirements as outlined in the *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*:

- **Community Interviews.** On-site discussions must be held with local officials and community members in order to assess their concerns and determine appropriate community involvement activities.
- **Community Involvement Plan.** A complete *Community Involvement Plan* based on community interviews must be developed and approved before remedial investigation field activities start.
- **Information Repository.** An information repository must be established which includes each item developed, received, published, or made available pursuant to Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act. These items must be made available for public inspection and copying at or near the facility.
- **Administrative Record.** U.S. EPA must establish an administrative record, which contains many of the documents, reports, correspondence, and other material related to a Superfund project. In order for the public to review these documents, a copy of the administrative record is maintained in a public facility in the community or area of a Superfund site. U.S. EPA must inform the public of the administrative record's location.
- **Notice and Analysis of the RI/FS and Proposed Plan.** An RI/FS and proposed plan must be developed. Notice of the availability of the RI/FS and proposed plan, including a brief summary of the proposed plan, must be published in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The notice must also announce the public comment period.
- **Public Comment Period on RI/FS and Proposed Plan.** The RI/FS and proposed plan must be provided to the public for review and comment for a period of not fewer than 30 calendar days. Both oral and written comments must be considered.

- **Opportunity for Public Meeting.** Before adoption of any remedial action plan, an opportunity for a public meeting at or near the facility at issue must be provided. A meeting transcript must be prepared and made available to the public.
- **Responsiveness Summary.** A response to each of the significant comments, criticisms, and new data submitted on the proposed plan and RI/FS must be prepared and accompany the Record of Decision.

In addition to the above items, U.S. EPA should inform local officials, environmental groups, and interested residents about the availability of the Technical Assistance Grants (TAG). The TAG program provides up to \$50,000 to community groups for the purpose of hiring technical advisors to help citizens understand and interpret site-related technical information for themselves. Congress and U.S. EPA have established certain basic requirements concerning the proper use of TAG funds by a recipient group. For example, the group must provide 35 percent of the total costs of the project to be supported by TAG funds and must budget the expenditure of grant funds to cover the entire clean-up period. Congress has also stipulated that there may be only one TAG award per Superfund site at any one time.

E. Community Involvement Techniques

A member of the U.S. EPA Region 5 community relations staff has been designated to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities. A number of activities will be implemented in both Spanish and English to ensure that the community is well informed about site activities.

1. Initiate and maintain contact with local officials.

Through telephone, correspondence, or meetings, U.S. EPA will contact government officials informing them of the federal agency's interest in the site. Designated U.S. EPA personnel will maintain contact with appropriate officials at all levels of the government (municipal, county, state, and national) to provide them the opportunity to address the Superfund activities at the site. Also, by developing and maintaining these contacts, the U.S. EPA can identify individuals or groups involved with the site and gain an understanding of the level of community concern for the site.

Briefing sessions with local government officials during remedial activities will be necessary to inform them about recent developments at the site, provide them with background material and technical studies, investigation results, and proposed remedial actions. U.S. EPA will inform officials of the site activities and Superfund procedures because local officials may participate in public or small group meetings and news conferences, which require an understanding of the site particulars and Superfund process. Care must be taken to include all appropriate local offices and agencies, such as: the 12th Ward Alderman's office and the City of Chicago Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information.

2. Initiate and maintain contact with residents.

The information that residents may provide the U.S. EPA about the background of a site is valuable to U.S. EPA in planning a remedial action. For example, resident's and employees' knowledge of operations within the facility may assist U.S. EPA clean-up activities. U.S. EPA will maintain a mailing list as one means of providing information to interested residents and the general community. Through regular and frequent contact, residents can voice their concerns regarding the site directly to the following designated U.S. EPA representatives:

Mr. Leo Rosales
Community Involvement Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. - EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard (P-19J)
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

(312) 353-6198

Mr. Tom Williams
Remedial Project Manager
Superfund Branch
U.S. EPA - Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard (SR-6J)
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

(312) 886-6157

3. Establish and maintain an information repository.

An information repository contains U.S. EPA approved, non-confidential information and documents regarding site activities and is made available for review by the public. The collection of information for the repository may include news releases and clippings about the site, site descriptions, technical data, informational letters and correspondence, *Community Involvement Plans*, maps and a site photo exhibit. Possible locations for the information repository might be the public library, city hall, neighborhood center, or local health office. U.S. EPA will publicize the location and hours of public access for the information repository in the local media, as well as notify interested citizens on the mailing list, groups, and government officials.

The Information Repository for the Celotex Corporation Superfund Site is available for public review at the following location and hours:

Chicago Public Library
Marshall Square Branch
2724 West Cermak Road
Chicago, Illinois

(312) 747-0061

Hours:

Monday and Thursday — 12 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday — 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Closed Sunday

4. Assist in the development and activities of a Community Advisory Group.

One of the ways communities can participate in site cleanup decisions is by forming a Community Advisory Group (CAG). A CAG is made up of representatives of diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. CAGs offer U.S. EPA a unique opportunity to hear — and respond to — community preferences for site cleanup and remediation. The existence of a CAG also does not eliminate the need for U.S. EPA to keep the general community informed about plans and decisions throughout the Superfund process. The community, with U.S. EPA's assistance, establishes a Superfund site's CAG.

5. Write and distribute news releases.

News releases, distributed to all local media (newspapers, radio, television) will coincide with milestones in the program: Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, Proposed Plan, and throughout the remediation activities. Copies of the news releases should be sent to the appropriate government officials and citizens, if possible, before their release. Because news releases usually contain only the most important information, other details that citizens may be more interested in

are often excluded. A news release alone cannot address all citizen concerns; therefore, this *Community Involvement Plan* includes additional methods of communication that supplement the news releases purpose and information.

6. Prepare and distribute fact sheets.

Fact sheets are one way to inform the community of technical developments; however, it is important to avoid bureaucratic jargon and highly technical language. Public understanding of the issues involved in the remedial program is increased through fact sheets that explain site background, U.S. EPA involvement, remedial activities, Superfund process, future for the site following the cleanup, and community concerns. Fact sheets include the name, address, and telephone number of the U.S. EPA personnel who can provide further information. Fact sheets must be distributed to the appropriate government officials and agencies, area residents, citizen groups, the media, and other interested persons.

7. Sponsor public meetings.

A meeting provides an opportunity for U.S. EPA to present information and a proposed course of action. U.S. EPA technical resources are available to provide information and answer questions. A public meeting is not a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead it is a meeting to exchange information and comments. Public meetings provide the public with an opportunity to express their concerns to the U.S. EPA, state, or local government officials.

Site specific presentations improve the public's understanding of the problems associated with spills or releases of hazardous substances and what U.S. EPA is doing about them. Presentations can easily be adapted to suit different audiences. Each presentation should at least describe the problem, describe how the problem affects the public and environment, discuss what U.S. EPA is doing about it, discuss how residents can help or obtain additional information, and respond to questions from the audience. A presentation for the Celotex site could highlight the

time-table for the U.S. EPA remedial actions; illustrate the Superfund program; evaluate the cleanup alternatives; discuss previous site activities and future actions; or compare this site to a similar site. Through question and answer periods, U.S. EPA has an opportunity to identify citizen concerns. Presentations are suitable for public meetings, small group meetings, and special interest groups. Visual aids should be used whenever possible to enhance and reinforce the information being presented. A presentation need not last longer than 20 minutes.

8. Revise *Community Involvement Plan*.

Through the various means of communication and interaction previously listed, U.S. EPA will note changes in community concerns, information needs and activities, and modify this *Community Involvement Plan* as necessary to respond to those changes.

F. Schedule and Timeline

Community involvement activities at the Celotex Corporation Superfund Site will be conducted by Mr. Leo Rosales, U.S. EPA Region 5 Community Involvement Coordinator, and Mr. Tom Williams, U.S. EPA Region 5 Remedial Project Manager. Technical and community involvement contractor assistance may also be involved, as requested by U.S. EPA. Community involvement activities at the site may be implemented to coincide with the technical milestones as presented in Figure 3.

Figure 3
Community Involvement Timeline
Celotex Corporation Superfund Site
Chicago, Illinois

COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES	REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY TECHNICAL MILESTONES					
	Initiation of RI FS	During the Remedial Investigation	Completion of RI Study	During Feasibility Study	Completion of FS Report Proposed Plan	Selection of Remedy
1. Contact with Officials	----- update as needed -----					
2. Contact with Residents	----- update as needed -----					
3. Information Repository	----- update as needed -----					
4. Community Advisory Group	----- update as needed -----					
5. News Releases	•		•		•	•
6. Fact Sheets	•		•		•	•
7. Newspaper Advertisements	•		•		•	•
8. Public Comment Period					• ----- •	
9. Public Meetings	•		•		•	
10. Responsiveness Summary					•	
11. Revise Community Involvement Plan						•

NOTE: A broken line (-----) indicates continuous activities

Attachment A
Glossary of Terms and Acronyms
Celotex Corporation Superfund Site
Chicago, Illinois

Administrative Record

All documents which U.S. EPA considered or relied on in selecting the response action at a Superfund site, culminating in the Record of Decision for Remedial Action.

Bituminous

A mineral coal that contains volatile hydrocarbons and tarry matter and burns with a yellow, smoky flame; soft coal.

Community Involvement Plan

A formal plan for U.S. EPA community relations and involvement activities at a Superfund site.

Creosote

An oily liquid having a burning taste and penetrating odor, obtained by the distillation of coal and wood tar, used mainly as a preservative for wood and as an antiseptic.

Enamel

A glassy substance, usually opaque, applied to the surface of metal, pottery, wood, etc., as an ornament or for protection; any of various varnishes, paints, coatings drying to a hard, glossy finish.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)

An analysis of removal alternatives for a site, similar to a remedial program feasibility study. Upon completion, the EE/CA must be made available for a 30-calendar-day public comment period. This comment period must be extended by at least 15 days upon timely request.

Feasibility Study

A description and analysis of the practicability of the potential clean-up alternatives for a site. The Feasibility Study usually recommends selection of a cost-effective alternative based on evaluation of a number of feasible alternatives. It usually starts as soon as the Remedial Investigation is underway; together, they are commonly referred to as the RI/FS.

Hyperactive

Unusually or abnormally active. For children it is the displaying of exaggerated physical activity sometimes associated with neurologic or psychologic causes.

Lead

A heavy metal that is hazardous to health if breathed or swallowed. Its use in gasoline, paints, and plumbing compounds has been sharply restricted or eliminated by federal laws and regulations.

Napthalene

A white solid that is found naturally in fossil fuels. Burning tobacco or wood produces naphthalene. It has a strong, but not unpleasant smell. The major products made from naphthalene are moth repellents. It is also used for making dyes, resins, leather tanning agents, and the insecticide, carbaryl.

Pitch

Any of various dark, long-lasting, and viscous substances for caulking and paving, consisting of the resididue of the distillation of coal tar or wood tar; asphalt.

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of over 100 different chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances like tobacco or charbroiled meat. PAHs are usually found as a mixture containing two or more of these compounds, such as soot. Some PAHs are manufactured. These pure PAHs usually exist as colorless, white, or pale yellow-green solids. PAHs are found in coal tar, crude oil, creosote, and roofing tar, but few are used in medicines or to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides.

Preliminary Assessment

The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. U.S. EPA and states use this information to determine if the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a Site Inspection is undertaken.

Proposed Plan

A plan for a site cleanup that is available to the public for comment.

Record of Decision

A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at National Priorities List sites.

Remedial Investigation

An in-depth investigation designed to gather the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to perform a baseline risk assessment in the absence of any remedial action at a Superfund site. The Remedial Investigation is usually done in conjunction with the Feasibility Study. Together they are referred to as the "RI/FS."

Responsiveness Summary

A summary of spoken and/or written public comments received by U.S. EPA during a comment period on key U.S. EPA documents, and U.S. EPA's response to those comments.

Site Inspection

A technical phase that follows a Preliminary Assessment designed to collect more extensive information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site with the Hazard Ranking System to determine whether response action is needed.

Superfund

The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA and SARA that funds and carries out U.S. EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority, and conducting and/or supervising the cleanup and other remedial actions.

Tar

Any of various dark-colored viscid products obtained by the destructive distillation of certain organic substances, as coal or wood; coal-tar pitch.

ATSDR — Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

CAG — Community Advisory Group

CERCLA — Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)

IEPA — Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

PAH — Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

SARA — Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

TAG — Technical Assistance Grant

U.S. EPA — United States Environmental Protection Agency

Attachment B
Locations for Information Repository and Public Meetings
Celotex Corporation Superfund Site
Chicago, Illinois

Information Repository

Chicago Public Library
Marshall Square Branch
2724 West Cermak Road
Chicago, Illinois 60608

(312) 747-0061

Julie Lockwood, Head Librarian

Library Hours:

Monday and Thursday — 12 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday — 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Closed Sunday

Suggested Locations for Public Meetings

Our Lady of Tepeyac Church
2226 South Whipple Street
Chicago, Illinois 60623

(312) 521-8400

Contact: Father James Miller, Pastor

Assumption Catholic Church
2434 South California
Chicago, Illinois 60608

(312) 247-6644

Contact: Father Lawrence Craig, Pastor

Bank of Chicago - Little Village
3333 West 26th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60623

(312) 521-4400

Contact: Jesse Jimenez

Attachment C
List of Contacts and Interested Individuals and Groups
Celotex Corporation Superfund Site
Chicago, Illinois

1. Federal Elected Officials

Senator Richard Durbin (202) 224-2152
364 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

District Office: Kluczynski Building, 38th Floor (312) 353-4952
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Senator Carol Mosely-Braun (202) 224-2854
320 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

District Office: 230 South Dearborn (312) 353-5420
Suite 3996
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Representative Luis Gutierrez (202) 225-8203
408 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

District Office: 3181 North Elston (312) 509-0999
Chicago, Illinois 60618

2. Federal Agency Officials

Leo Rosales (312) 353-6198
Community Involvement Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. EPA - Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard (P-19J)
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

Federal Agency Officials (continued)

Tom Williams (312) 886-6157
Remedial Project Manager
Superfund Branch
U.S. EPA - Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard (SR-6J)
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

3. State Elected Officials

James Edgar (217) 782-6830
Governor of Illinois
207 State House
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Senator Jesús García (1st District) (217) 782-9415
218 State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois 62706

District Office: 2500 South Millard (312) 762-7089
Chicago, Illinois 60623

Representative Fernando Frias (1st District) (217) 782-3316
2098-M Stratton Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

District Office: 4206 South Archer (312) 890-0125
Chicago, Illinois 60632

4. State Agency Officials

Carol L. Fuller (217) 524-8807
Office of Community Relations (217) 785-7725
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 19276
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

5. City Officials

Richard M. Daley (312) 744-3300
Mayor, City of Chicago
City Hall, Room 507
121 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Rafael Frias (312) 744-3040
Alderman, 12th Ward
City Hall, Room 209
121 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Ward Office: 4206 South Archer Avenue (312) 254-4600
Chicago, Illinois 60632

Juan "Rusty" M. Santiago (312) 254-4600
North End Section Leader, 12th Ward
4206 South Archer Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60632

Kevin Staniel (312) 744-3639
Project Manager
Department of the Environment
City of Chicago
30 North LaSalle Street, 25th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60602

August Sallas (312) 744-6671
Staff Assistant
Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information
City Hall, Room 111
121 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Ken Davis (312) 744-5716
Public Information Officer FAX: (312) 774-6451
Department of the Environment
Commissioner's Office
Central Office Building, Room 600A
320 North Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

6. County Officials

Joseph Moreno (312) 443-5443
Cook County Commissioner
Office of Cook County Commisssers
1800 North Clark Street, Room 567
Chicago, Illinois 60602

District Office: 1941 West 35th Street (312) 927-7154
Chicago, Illinois 60609

Howard Ehrman, M.D., M.P.H. (312) 633-8587
Community Based Health Coordinator Beeper (312) 740-3977
Cook County Hospital
Department of Family Practice
621 South Winchester
Chicago, Illinois 60612

7. Local Interest Groups and Individuals

ACORN (312) 939-7488
ATTN: Nelson Soza
117 West Harrison Street, Second Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Citizens for a Better Environment (312) 939-1530
ATTN: Pat Hamblin
407 South Dearborn, Suite 1775
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Victor Miquel Ceballos Lira (312) 762-6991
Little Village Environmental Justice
2801 South Ridgeway Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60623

8. Others

Joseph J. Annunzio (847) 692-6322
Attorney At Law
Joseph J. Annunzio & Associates, Ltd.
Environmental Legal Consultants
15 South Prospect
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

9. Newspapers

Chicago Sun Times (312) 321-3000
401 North Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Chicago Tribune (312) 222-2222
435 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

El Día (708) 652-6397
4818 West 23rd Place
Chicago, Illinois 60650

El Imparcial (312) 542-4444
3615 West 26th Street, Second Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60623

Exito (312) 654-3023
820 North Orleans Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Extra (312) 252-3534
3918 West North Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60647

La Raza (312) 525-9400
3909 North Ashland
Chicago, Illinois 60613

Lawndale News (312) 762-2266
2300 South Kedvale
Chicago, Illinois 60613

10. Television Stations

WBBM-TV (Channel 2 — CBS) 630 North McClurg Court Chicago, Illinois 60611	(312) 944-6000
WCIU-TV (Channel 26 — Spanish) 141 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, Illinois 60604	(312) 663-0260
WFLD-TV (Channel 32 — FOX) 205 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60601	(312) 565-5532
WGN-TV (Channel 9) 2501 Bradley Place Chicago, Illinois 60618	(312) 528-2311
WGBO-TV (Channel 66) 541 North Fairbanks, 11 th Floor Chicago, Illinois 60611	(312) 751-6666
WLS-TV (Channel 7 — ABC) 190 North State Street Chicago, Illinois 60601	(312) 750-7777
WOWR-TV (Channel 50 — PBS) 2151 North Elston Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60614	(312) 276-5050
WYCC-TV (Channel 20 — PBS) 7500 South Pulaski Road Chicago, Illinois 60652	(312) 838-4853
WMAQ-TV (Channel 5 — NBC) 454 North Columbus Drive Chicago, Illinois 60611	(312) 836-5555
WSNS-TV (Channel 44 — UNI) 430 West Grant Place Chicago, Illinois 60614	(312) 929-1200

Television Stations (continued)

WTTW-TV (Channel 11 — PBS) (312) 583-5000
5400 North St. Louis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60625

11. Radio Stations

WCYC-FM (312) 762-9292
2801 South Ridgeway
Chicago, Illinois 60623

WIND-FM (Spanish) (312) 649-0105
625 North Michigan Avenue
Third Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60611

WOJO-FM (312) 649-0105
625 North Michigan Avenue
Third Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60611

WLXX-AM (Spanish) (312) 738-1200
509 West Roosevelt Road
Chicago, Illinois 60607

WTAQ-AM (La Mexicana) (312) 284-8184
6012 South Pulaski Road
Chicago, Illinois 60629

WVON-AM (312) 247-6200
3350 South Kedzie
Chicago, Illinois 60623